1. **Retrograde amnesia**

   Retrograde amnesia affects memories that were formed before the onset of amnesia. Someone who develops retrograde amnesia after a traumatic brain injury may be unable to remember what happened in the years, or even decades, prior to that injury.

   With retrograde amnesia, memory loss usually involves facts rather than skills. For example, someone might forget whether or not they own a car, what type it is, and when they bought it — but they will still know how to drive.

2. **Anterograde amnesia** refers to **a decreased ability to retain new information**. This can affect your daily activities. It may also interfere with work and social activities because you might have challenges creating new memories. Anterograde amnesia is a subset of amnesia.

   Proactive amnesia is another term that refers to anterograde amnesia.

   People with anterograde amnesia have trouble making new memories after the onset of amnesia. People with retrograde amnesia have trouble accessing memories from before the onset of amnesia.

   These two types of amnesia can coexist in the same person, and often do.

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3. **Psychogenic amnesia** or dissociative amnesia is **a memory disorder characterized by sudden retrograde episodic memory loss**, said to occur for a period of time ranging from hours to years.

4. **Psychogenic amnesia** refers to cases of memory loss presumed to have a psychological, rather than neurological, cause; and is either 'global' or situation-specific. Global psychogenic amnesia is characterized by a sudden loss of autobiographical memories for the whole of a person's past. In psychogenic fugue, there is a loss of sense of personal identity and a period of wandering

5. **Infantile amnesia**, the inability of adults to recollect early episodic memories, is associated with the rapid forgetting that occurs in childhood. It has been suggested that infantile amnesia is due to the underdevelopment of the infant brain, which would preclude memory consolidation, or to deficits in memory retrieval.

6. **Transient global amnesia** is a sudden, temporary episode of memory loss that can't be attributed to a more common neurological condition, such as epilepsy or stroke.

During an episode of transient global amnesia, your recall of recent events simply vanishes, so you can't remember where you are or how you got there. In addition, you may not remember anything about what's happening in the here and now. Consequently, you may keep repeating the same

questions because you don't remember the answers you've just been given. You may also draw a blank when asked to remember things that happened a day, a month or even a year ago.

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